



Making
Cities
Work

AZERBAIJAN

Capital: Baku

(2000)

Largest City: Baku 1,948,000

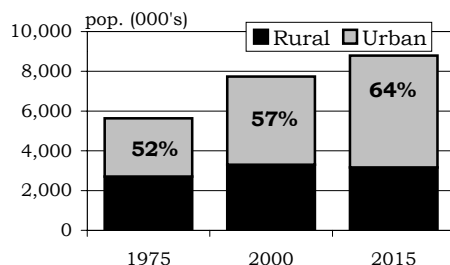
2000 Population	7.7 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	1.2%
GDP (2000)	\$23.5 billion
GDP per capita	\$3,039
GDP growth	11.4%
GNIPer capita (2000)	\$610
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	3.4 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

4,429,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 1.6%
Rural -0.3%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

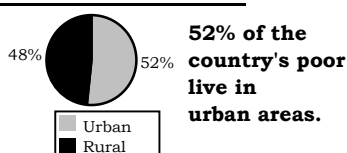
Urban Migration Trends

Of the three major causes of growth of the urban population - migration of rural population to towns, natural growth of the urban population and the transformation of large villages into urban settlements - the decisive one in the urbanization process was the migration of the rural population.

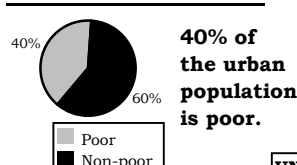
Urban Poverty

1,771,600
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN AZERBAIJAN



URBAN POVERTY



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)
Nation *
Baku ('93) 8.7

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	22%	31%
Industrial	33%	29%
Services	45%	40%

UNEMPLOYMENT
Nation (est. 1999) 20.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment has risen sharply since 1991. The official figures do not show the dimension of the phenomenon - most unemployed especially those in cities do not wish to register as unemployed for a variety of reasons. Evidence also suggests that many laborers turn up for work in industrial plants and factories to receive the meager wages offered.

Decentralization

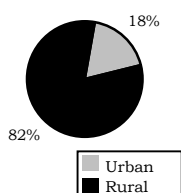
Sample Urban Area:

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set *	of local tax levels	Able to choose *	contractors for projects
Able to set *	of user charges	Funds transfer *	known in advance
Able to borrow *	of funds	Central government *	remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

310,030
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

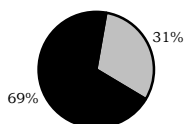


18% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	310	7%
Rural	1,388	42%
Total	1,698	22%

442,900
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



31% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	443	10%
Rural	992	30%
Total	1,434	19%

Health

By 1995, Government expenditures on health declined, in real terms, to only 34 percent of their 1990 level. One effect of the increase in poverty has been the decline in nutritional standards as a result of the reductions in household incomes and expenditures on food. This problem is particularly serious in urban areas; the rural population has been able to meet a substantial part of its food needs.

Crime

According to the Azerbaijani Ministry of Internal Affairs, the total number of persons who committed crimes in Baku was 5,465 in 1995, 5,447 in 1996, and 5,509 in 1997. Earlier studies prior to 1995 demonstrated a link between unemployment and crime in Baku, as nearly one-third those charged with committing a crime in Baku were jobless.